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BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 13.

Under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. Hubbard: Authorizing the Postmaster General to establish post routes, instead of requiring action by Congress.

By Mr. Hooper: To reorganize the Treasury Department, fix the salaries of its officers, and establish a system of appointments in the civil service in Washington. The bill was prepared by J. H. Saville, of the Treasury Department. Also, to require National banks to restore their capital when impaired.

By Mr. Myers: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the consolidation of the public debt and the paying of the principal and interest thereof, and for the payment of the annual current expenditures of the Government.

By Mr. Houghton: To provide for an increase of national bank notes and for the organization of national banks without circulation.

By Mr. Orr: For three bridges over the Big Sioux river between Dakota and Iowa.

By Mr. McCarty: For the removal of the charge of desertion from soldiers who served in the army, but who never actually bore arms against the United States.

By Mr. Dael: To abolish the tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of State banks. Also, for the purchase of the original painting known as "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

By Mr. Hill: To equalize newspaper postage.

By Mr. Scofield: For the census of the various Indian tribes.

By Mr. Morris: To aid in rebuilding levees on the Mississippi river.

By Mr. Coburn: To simplify accounts of disbursing officers. Also, to limit the time for presentation and decision of claims for commissary stores. Also, to repeal the law that prohibits persons in military service from obtaining royalties in inventions. Also for the establishment of a large arsenal of construction and repair, a powder depot and proving ground at suitable points east of the Allegheny Mountains, and for the discontinuance and disposal of some of the smaller arsenals.

Mr. Kelly offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the conduct of Edward H. Durrell, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the district of Louisiana, and to ascertain and report whether in the opinion of the Committee he has, for the purpose of overthrowing or controlling organizations of government of the State of Louisiana, usurped jurisdiction not vested in said District Court by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and to report articles proposing impeachment of said Edward H. Durrell, if in the judgment of the Committee he has abused his judicial functions by such usurpations of jurisdiction and unlawful interference with Constitutional privileges of said District Court, and to pass no opinion on his case, and to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Hubbard moved the previous question on the passage of the bill repealing the section of the army appropriation bill of the 3d of March, 1871, which requires the payment to the Pacific Railroad Company one-half of the charges for the transportation of mails and government supplies, etc., instead of allowing a deduction to meet the payment of the interest on their bonds.

Mr. Sargent moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatively—yeas 123, nays 103.

Mr. Beck moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the law for an iron-clad test case. Lost—yeas 133, nays 66, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Sheldon moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee of three Senators and six Representatives to inquire into the Louisiana election and report whether there is any legal Government there, and if there are two sets of persons claiming to exercise authority which should be recognized by Congress, and to take testimony in Washington and Louisiana, and send for persons and papers.

Pending the vote the rules were suspended to allow one hour's debate.

Mr. Sheldon opened the debate by a statement showing the necessity and propriety of the investigation proposed. It was due to the President who had been attacked for his conduct in the matter, it was due to Judge Durrell, and it was due to the Republicans of that State and to the people of that State. If there had been corrupt and extraordinary proceedings there, the masses of the people of both parties were entirely innocent of them.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that Judge Durrell did not claim to be acting as an United States Judge, but as Vice Regent of Almighty God sitting to dispense justice.

Mr. Sheldon—He is an United States Judge, nevertheless. I do not say whether he has done right or wrong, I pass no opinion on his action. If right let him be vindicated. If wrong, let him abide the consequences of his acts. I therefore propose this investigation in no party spirit, but in the spirit of peace and good government.

Mr. Butler opposed the resolution, arguing that the investigation would be closed before the close of Congress, and that the proper course would be the passage of the bill now pending before the Judiciary Committee for the appointment of a committee charged with having a new and fair election in the State of Louisiana. He argued that the Government had no legal standing.

Mr. Farnsworth replied to Mr. Butler's argument and supported the resolution. That there was no State government in Louisiana it was necessary to turn out the men now sitting as Senators and Representatives from that State.

Mr. Butler—The State had a government. Then they were admitted.

Mr. Farnsworth—But their office ceases as soon as State government ceases.

Mr. Kerr remarked that Mr. Butler's proposition was not only untrue, but monstrous. No one could deny that Louisiana had a constitution and that it was

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WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1873.

NO. 117.

republican in form. It had been organized under constitutional direction and the Republican party should not go back so soon on its own offering. It had been made by the people of Louisiana after a manner; it had not been overthrown by the people of Louisiana; it had been overthrown alone by the lawless conduct of one man, aided by many others of equally bad and revolutionary characters and in famous purpose, and that one man was a member of the Federal government and an officer of the State government and not of the State government at all. It was a Judge of the United States District Court in Louisiana, who, without one single scintilla of legal right or authority, undertook to step between the people of Louisiana and the result of the legal and constitutional election held in that State, and put it in the power of a combination and clique there to take control of the State government by overthrowing the popular will. They all know that the infamous Pinchback government was not elected by the people of Louisiana, and did not claim to have been so elected. It was for the purpose of setting aside the judgment of the people that the infamous Judge gave the hand of Federal power to a combination of lawless people. It has been stated by Mr. Sheldon that this investigation was due to the President of the United States, and to Judge Durrell, which was for the purpose of setting aside the judgment of the people that the infamous Judge gave the hand of Federal power to a combination of lawless people. It has been stated by Mr. Sheldon that this investigation was due to the President of the United States, and to Judge Durrell, which was for the purpose of setting aside the judgment of the people that the infamous Judge gave the hand of Federal power to a combination of lawless people.

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WASHINGTON.

The Union Pacific Railroad Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Wilson special Union Pacific Railroad Committee met this morning. All present except Mr. Swan.

Mr. Watson said he had expressed to the Attorney General the wishes of the Committee to have present two attorneys, to be appointed under the Randolph resolution. The Attorney General replied that attorneys would be speedily appointed to aid in the investigation. There would be no witnesses for examination before to-morrow.

Mr. Shellabarger said he would be willing that counsel should lead in the investigation; but counsel and committee have the same object in view, namely, the recovery of the rights of the Government.

Mr. Allison said that when the attorneys should come before the Committee they could make such request, though the Committee should carefully avoid giving up the control of the investigation to attorneys; but that they could invite them to make suggestions as to the line of examination.

Mr. Shellabarger said that perhaps it would be the better way.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution that counsel be appointed and be requested to be present by the committee to make such suggestions and render such aid as may be in their power.

Mr. Sloum said he would like to have the attorneys point out where the government had been wronged, he did not see that any wrong had been done. He would like to hear from the chairman, whom they were going to sue.

Mr. Hoar said the House had affirmed that the road was in default, and, further, that owing to the large profits of the Credit Mobilier the obligations of the road to the government had not been paid. After that the House had appointed this committee to find out if what the House had affirmed was true.

Mr. Sloum asked whether there was a single instance in which the Union Pacific Railroad had failed to comply with its contract.

Mr. Wilson remarked that that was what they were going to investigate. Mr. Hoar's resolution was adopted. Adjourned till to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Francis G. Cervie, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Montana; Wm. G. Dilks, Register of Land Office, Iron, Missouri; J. K. Kinney, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Tennessee; Judge Humphrey, District Judge of the District of Columbia, has resigned. Judge Busted, of the District Court of Alabama, who has resigned that place, will be nominated to succeed Judge Humphrey. Judge Humphrey will be nominated to succeed Judge Busted in Alabama.

Secretary of the West Point Cadets at the inauguration ceremonies. This is done because of the good conduct of the cadets and for the purpose of relaxation.

The President sent to the House of Representatives to-day, in answer to a resolution from that body on the 16th of December, a mass of papers upon the subject of the Louisiana political affairs, furnished by Attorney General Williams. The papers embrace copies of the reports of the judicial proceedings, correspondence by mail and telegraph, memorials and other matter; nearly all of which has heretofore been before the public.

The following telegram from General Eary, dated New Orleans, January 11th, to the President, was received to-day: "The correspondence: 'As Mr. Kellogg has been declared by Governor Pinchback the Governor elect, and the Legislature of Louisiana, I have presumed it is intended by my instructions that I shall recognize that government, and shall accordingly give no unless otherwise instructed. I have addressed letters to the General commanding the Army, on the 8th and 9th instants, but they may not reach him in time. The situation is becoming more complicated, and in my opinion the use of troops is necessary to keep the peace and to lead to a satisfactory or permanent solution of the difficulties."

The report of the Attorney General, alluded to by the President in his message, does not accompany the paper.

WHAT REBEL COUNCIL KNOWS OF THE "TETON-SIOUX."

Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan has replied to the House resolution calling for information relative to the Teton-Sioux Indians. Their proper name is Titwans. They are a nomadic people, under the care of the Indian agents on the Upper Missouri, and number 6,000 souls.

The Commissioner appointed to make a valuation of all the real estate in the District of Columbia belonging to the United States, except public buildings and grounds which have been dedicated to public use as parks and squares, reports the total valuation at \$16,188,335.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: W. E. Mackin, Pension Agent at Salem; Register of Land Office, C. F. Horn, Lebanon, Neb.; Justices, J. T. Moore, Lebanon, and M. O. Frost, Marshall, Ill.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court decision in the case of the United States against Kelly, was for \$400 bounty, the claimant having deserted and having been restored to his position and allowed to make up time lost by desertion, and was subsequently honorably discharged from service. The Pay Department allowed him bounty due to the time of desertion, but refused for all time thereafter. The Court of Claims held that the restoration and subsequent discharge entitled Kelly to bounty the same as if there had been no desertion. The judgment was in his favor, and that judgment is here affirmed.

Convicted of Mail Robbery.

Chicago, January 13.—In the United States District Court to-day, the trial of Leo Canman, charged with robbing the mails while employed in the registry department of the Chicago Post Office, ended in the jury finding a verdict of guilty. The last penalty for the offense is imprisonment for ten years. A motion for a new trial was entered, and upon the time this charge was brought against him, of good character.

Nomination for Missouri Senator.

St. Louis, January 13.—The Democratic caucus at Jefferson City this afternoon nominated Colonel L. V. Bogy, of St. Louis, for Senator, by a vote of 64 for Bogy against 47 for Blair.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The Special Committee, of which Judge Poland is chairman, to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges, resumed their session this morning, and Mr. Dawes, of Mass., being present, was sworn and submitted a written statement. He says he never was the owner of any Credit Mobilier stock, but he agreed to take shares of the stock, but the agreement was reconsidered before the stock was transferred. In December, 1867, he had one thousand dollars which he had no occasion to use, and asked his colleague, Washburn, how he had better invest it. Washburn recommended the purchase of Iowa and Cedar Rapids railroad bonds, saying Ames had these bonds. He went to Ames and asked him to sell him the bonds. He replied that they were all sold, but he would let him have one thousand dollars, have ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and guarantee ten per cent on his money, or if he got tired of the stock, he would pay back the money and ten per cent interest. When Ames said he would guarantee him ten per cent he thought it was a good investment and would be a good one.

W. Hastings sent a letter to the Committee proposing to show that a large shareholder in the Union Pacific Railroad, and also the Credit Mobilier, held a California mortgage, and said that the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad, and of the Credit Mobilier to bribe Congressmen to inaugurate influence and carry through by bribery and corruption legislation in the interest of railroads.

Hastings asks the Committee to procure the records in the section in the 15th district of California in San Francisco, of L. G. Elliot, ex-Senator. He also suggests that they examine W. S. L. Barnes, law partner of Eugene Casserly, attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad, in San Francisco, and ask for the reasons appearing in the address made by him (Barnes) before a meeting in San Francisco, at the request of a high official. Hastings wants to read to the Committee extracts from Barnes' address.

Charles H. Nelson, son-in-law of Jas. Brooks, was sworn as a witness. He produced his certificates of stock in the Credit Mobilier, the first certificate being for one hundred shares, dated December 20th, 1868, and the second for five shares, dated February 20th, 1868. The witness subscribed originally to one hundred shares.

Question—Did you sign for them?

Answer—I do not recollect. Jas. Brooks, my father-in-law, put me in the way of getting that stock by advancing money. He divided the money and I got the money. Brooks did the business. He told witness he had a chance to put him in the Credit Mobilier and did so. Witness was not present at the negotiation and don't remember who furnished the certificate.

He did not remember how he came in possession of the certificate.

Question—How was the matter arranged between you and Brooks in reference to the money paid. Answer—The arrangement was made simply by Brooks advancing the money and I receiving the dividends. I gave no security to Brooks when the money was advanced, gave no note or bond, did not think that necessary to receive father and son. I began to recover dividends very shortly after getting stock. Received one dividend in money amounting to \$9,000, did not remember when. Had repaid a portion of the money to Brooks furnished on the second fifty shares, with money borrowed from the father and son. I began to receive the dividends. I began to receive the dividends. I began to receive the dividends.

The whole 150 shares belonged to me and all dividends were mine. Brooks had no ownership in any of them; he simply advanced \$10,000. There was no loan or anything of the kind. I began to receive the dividends. I began to receive the dividends. I began to receive the dividends.

By Mr. Niblack—Brooks originally mentioned the matter to witness and stated at the time that he had the power of putting witness in the Credit Mobilier, but that he was not willing to say that he did not care to hold shares himself. Know that he paid a premium on fifty shares, but did not remember how much. Did not know whether Brooks had any agency in procuring the last fifty shares; Brooks said he was entitled to fifty shares additional and told him to go and get them.

Mr. McCarty—Witness received besides nine thousand dollars in cash, eight hundred and twenty-two shares of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad, in the way of dividends from the Credit Mobilier, turned some of them over to Brooks and some to Dillon. He gave the last enough to cover the amount received from him for the still bonds five hundred shares of stock of the Union Pacific railroad. None of his stock has ever been held in the name of Brooks.

Cross examined by McCarty—Received fifty shares additional stock by virtue of his ownership of one hundred shares; did not remember having received notice that he was entitled to fifty shares additional. Brooks paid for the first one hundred shares. Witness did not pay for it. When he went to the office to get the stock he found it already paid for, and in his name. Brooks is in the habit of putting the witness into good investments; did not remember any particular one. Did not remember from whom he received the dividend.

McCarty waived further cross examination until to-morrow, when Judge Benck will be present.

Brooks moved that the various records from the War Department be brought before the Committee, by which he wanted to show that McCarty was not to be believed.

Niblack—Well that is a matter we will have under consideration.

Brooks—I want to show that McCarty is a man not to be believed under oath, and a man of bad character.

I also want to have summoned Elmer Calvin Slade, Gen. Doubleday, and the ex-Mayor of New Orleans—I forget his name.

Mr. McCarty—Benjamin F. Flander is his name. I can give you a good many more names, if you want them. I would also like to give the Committee some names in reference to Mr. Brooks' character.

Mr. Brooks—Well, I can give you names. For moral or immoral character I have no doubt you can have them made to order. I will be very glad to compare characters with you, however.

Mr. Poland—Well, these witnesses have nothing to do with the Credit Mobilier?

Mr. Brooks—No, sir.

Mr. McCarty—If it is a question of character, I should like to furnish a list of names. I should like all the leather trade of New York, Boston and Baltimore, where I have done business for the past twenty years, brought together, with A. T. Stewart and the leading business men of New York, with Gen. Cressman, Gen. Meigs, Gen. Babbitt and other army officers, in the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. Poland—Well, if we conclude to examine witnesses in regard to character, we will give you an opportunity to reply.

Mr. McCarty—Very well, sir, that is all I want. I am perfectly willing to stand on record.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, January 13.—The debt of this city increased \$7,350,000 last year.

There is great activity among the ice-cutters on the Hudson river, the crop being the heaviest in fifteen years.

A petition was presented to the Aldermen a resolution was offered that the Legislature be memorialized to amend the building laws so that hotels, theatres, churches, factories and other buildings in which persons congregated shall have such means of egress and escape as will protect against loss of life. Also, that ordinances be drafted requiring the telegraph lines in this city to be run under the ground. A resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to consider and report upon the feasibility of utilizing the water from the North and East rivers for fire and cleansing purposes.

Ex-Mayor Kingsland did not die Saturday. It was his brother, Daniel C., for many years in business in this city as a banker.

It is reported that three members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen have prepared resolutions providing for the abolition of their Board and the appointment of the Legislature to present the matter to the Legislature.

Mayor Havemeyer has appointed Salem H. Wales as Park Commissioner in place of Thomas C. Fields.

Judge Tappan to-day confirmed the reports of the Commissioners of the estimate of bonds taken for the East River bridge.

In the Jemel Estate case to-day, plaintiffs' counsel closed their evidence by offering records of the birth of George Washington Bowen, plaintiff, purported to have been made in the book by Major Rouben Ballou, of Providence, reciting that plaintiff was the son of Betsy Bowen. The record was admitted, and Charles O'Connor opened for the defense.

An unknown man suddenly appeared in Charles Christy's saloon about 3:30 this morning and deliberately shot and killed Christy, then escaped. All the girls in the place were arrested as witnesses.

Mrs. Jane R. Bailey, well known in literary and educational circles, and principal of the academy bearing her name, died at Tarrytown yesterday.

Wm. H. Kidd, charged with setting fire to his store on Murry street, shows signs of insanity to-day.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—The inauguration ceremonies passed off quietly. The weather was clear and pleasant.

McEnery was inaugurated in Lafayette square. Several thousands were present, including many ladies. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Bishop Milner, the valedictory address of Gov. Warmouth, and prayer by Bishop Pierce, followed by the inaugural address of McEnery. The oath of office was then administered, and concluded with benediction by Rev. J. K. Gutherie.

Kellogg was inaugurated at Mechanics' Institute, the doors of which are still guarded by United States soldiers. The Acting Governor Pinchback delivered a short valedictory, followed by Kellogg's inaugural, etc. About 1,500 were present, three-fourths colored.

Gov. McEnery's reception at Exposition Hall was largely attended. The Piquette office, St. Charles Hotel and several buildings on Canal street were illuminated in his honor.

THE TRIAL OF TWEED.

New York, January 13.—A large crowd was present in the Oyer and Terminer this morning, to witness the opening of the Tweed case. Great surprise followed the request of District Attorney Phelps to postpone the case for one hour for consultation with the prosecuting attorney upon information in their possession, which would decide whether they would proceed or not with the case against Tweed. The judge granted an hour's recess. It is believed the delay asked for is consequent upon the discovery that one of the jurors is a member of the American Club, which was founded by Tweed.

[LATER.]

New York, January 13.—The Tweed case was subsequently decided by the prosecution to go on. Peckham commenced the opening address.

New York, January 13.—Evening.—Peckham continued speaking until the adjournment.

CROOK'S Campaign Against the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—In the battle of the Apaches, December 29th, near Salt River, not a warrior escaped. All the band were killed and twenty-five women and children captured. The New Mexico freight train for Camp Bell was attacked by the Apaches and the wagon master killed. At Pinos Altos the Indians killed two white men; the Indians were afterwards seen on the reservation wearing the clothes of the murdered men.

Weather Report.

W. D. DEWEY, CHIEF, U. S. WEATHER SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 13.—7:30 P. M.